



Dame Diana Johnson MP
Chair, Home Affairs Select Committee
House of Commons
London
SW1A 0AA

30 January 2023

Dear Dame Diana,

Thank you for your letter dated 18 January, in response my letter to the Home Affairs Select Committee on 20 December 2022. I am writing to address the specific issues you raised around the Government's 'Enough' campaign, which were not included in my Westminster Hall debate follow-up letter sent to colleagues who attended the debate, on 25 January. I attach this letter at Annex A.

In relation to the 'Enough' campaign, you wrote:

I would however like to query the details provided about public communications on spiking as part of the 'ENOUGH' campaign and the practice note for students on what to do if they have been spiked. The Committee has remained in contact with stakeholders to its Spiking inquiry who, in contrast, have told us there is poor visibility of spiking within the wider ENOUGH campaign. The Committee would like to receive further information about the extent of the communications campaign. We would like to see copies of the practice note, examples of the spiking specific materials from the ENOUGH campaign and any information about the extent to which spiking specific documents were published or shared in universities, bars and clubs.

The Government's campaign to tackle violence against women and girls, 'Enough', was launched in March 2022 and seeks to tackle harms that disproportionately impact women and girls. The campaign messaging covers a variety of harms, including spiking.

To date, spiking has been supported by the 'Enough' campaign in a variety of ways:

Through campaign materials:

- The inclusion of spiking and a definition of it on the 'what counts as abuse' page on the 'Enough' campaign website (Annex B).
- Allowing users to filter support services available for victims of spiking on the 'get support' page on the campaign website (Annex C).
- Delivering 'Enough' campaign materials targeted at hospitality venues including social media assets, posters, and guidance for staff working in hospitality venues (Annex D).

- The dissemination of 'Enough' beermats communicating to the public about how to safely intervene when they see VAWG happen to over 950 bars and pubs across the country (Annex E).
- The development of a spiking specific social media asset and poster to be disseminated to stakeholders in the hospitality space (in progress).

Through co-branding:

- Working with Reading and Leeds festival to share a social media asset and develop a blog post for Reading and Leeds Festival which highlights how to tackle VAWG harms including spiking (Annex F).
- Co-branding with The Licensing Security and Vulnerability Initiative (LSAVI) which is funded by the NPCC, to create anti-spiking posters that were disseminated to festival and university stakeholders (Annex G).

These, and other similar LSAVI products, including for festivals & events, and pubs & clubs have been actively disseminated to interested stakeholders and continue to be available online - [Licensing SAVI - Drink Spiking Posters](#).

Through collaboration:

- Sharing learnings from the 'Enough' campaign with NPCC colleagues to help inform their anti-spiking campaign messaging.
- Inputting into the Universities UK practice note on spiking. This includes signposting downloadable and shareable Enough campaign materials (Annex H).
- Working with the Association of Independent Festivals to ensure our safety messaging is incorporated on their website.

I trust that this addresses your concerns and thank you for your ongoing interest in tackling this serious issue.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sarah Dines". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sarah Dines MP



Annex A:

2 Marsham Street
London SW1P 4DF
www.gov.uk/home-office

TO: MPs who attended the 11 January Westminster Hall Debate

25 January 2023

Government's commitment to tackling spiking

Dear Colleagues

I am writing to follow up on points raised at the Westminster Hall debate on spiking which took place on 11 January 2023. Firstly, I am sorry that I could not be there to discuss this important issue with you, but I was giving evidence at the Women and Equalities Committee on Honour Based Abuse. I was pleased to hear that the debate was well attended and evoked passionate views on this serious issue. It is a reminder of how committed we all are to tackle this abhorrent crime.

I want to echo the comments made by the Security Minister of sympathy and support for victims of spiking. Spiking is a dangerous and harmful crime. As well as the immediate risk to the victim's physical health and wellbeing, there is also the shock and distress of being targeted in such a way, and the psychological toll that can result from such an ordeal.

Many of you have heard first-hand about the impact that spiking can have on a person's life, and I want to commend the bravery of those victims that have shown courage and determination to speak out on this issue.

Our priority is to support victims of this terrible crime, and to work with the police to see offenders prosecuted.

To avoid any confusion following this important debate, I would like to clarify some specific points to colleagues.

The National Police Chief's Council (NPCC)

I am aware, as highlighted by colleagues at Wednesday's debate, that former Deputy Chief Constable Jason Harwin at the Home Affairs Select Committee (HASC) Inquiry in February 2022 gave his initial support for an offence, but this was at a very early stage in our exploration of the issue. His subsequent work with police forces across the country resulted in a shift in his view based on the operational feedback received. DCC Harwin has since retired and the National Police Chief's Council Lead for

Violence Against Women and Girls (which includes coordinating the national policing response to spiking) Deputy Chief Constable Maggie Blyth has said:

“Police have legislation and powers that enables them to investigate spiking offences. The primary barriers to prosecution are the lack of an identifiable suspect and gathering sufficient evidence to both charge and support a prosecution. Adding an additional spiking offence would not address those barriers. Spiking is a complex and challenging offence to investigate. Drugs pass through the system quickly and there is often limited evidence to identify offenders, which means it’s not easy to get these cases to court. In order to have the best chance of identifying drugs and bringing offenders to justice, our message to anyone who thinks they have been spiked is to report early and be tested by the police.”

The input from law enforcement has been crucial to ensure the law enables the police to charge and seek prosecution in all spiking cases. We have worked incredibly closely with the NPCC throughout in considering whether a new offence is necessary – we were always clear that if we found a gap, we would fill it. We have looked at all methods used to spike a victim (including needle spiking) and the police have confirmed that they are yet to find a case where the existing law could not be applied.

Offence

I was pleased to hear Richard Graham’s point that a new specific offence was not necessary. As my letter to the HASC set out our reasons as to why a new offence was considered unnecessary, I will not repeat them here. I do, however, wish to highlight two points which are important to this discussion.

First, there are a range of offences which can apply to spiking ranging from common assault (spiking is at least an assault) to more serious offences such as grievous bodily harm (GBH). Much will depend on the harm that has resulted from this type of criminal behaviour and the facts relating to the individual case. Secondly, in addition to the range of offences that can apply, there are specific offences which can be used in cases involving spiking, two of which are contained in the Offences Against the Person Act 1861 (the 1861 Act) at sections 23 and 24. The other is set out in section 61 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

Section 23 and 24 of the 1861 Act concern administering noxious substances to a person. Section 23 of the 1861 Act is the more serious of the two offences which can apply to cases of spiking and requires the prosecution to prove that a perpetrator administered a substance or caused a substance to be administered or taken by the victim, which endangered their life or inflicted grievous bodily harm. The maximum penalty for this offence is 10 years imprisonment. Section 24 of the 1861 Act can also be used in cases involving spiking and requires evidence which demonstrates that the offender administered a substance intending to injure, aggrieve or annoy the victim. The level of harm required to prove that a defendant administered a substance to the victim merely to annoy them is already considered a low threshold to meet. We therefore concluded, in considering whether a new spiking offence was necessary or not, taking account of any potential gaps in the current law that may need to be filled, that a new offence was not necessary as it was unlikely to have any practical effect, i.e. increase the number of prosecutions.

I was interested to hear the views of Richard and others about an amendment to existing legislation to recognise that offences within the 1861 Act come under the 'umbrella' of spiking. I recognise the appeal in this suggestion, and we did consider this option prior to concluding new legislation was not necessary.

Amendment to existing offences

It may be helpful for me to outline some of the reasons why we have concluded an amendment to the 1861 Act is not desirable.

First, the offences most frequently used in cases of spiking are sections 23 and 24 of the 1861 Act. Whilst they cover spiking, they also cover other types of criminal behaviour that would not be classed as spiking. For example, section 24 of the 1861 Act can be used to prosecute offenders who pepper spray their victims, or to prosecute prisoners or offenders in so called "potting cases", i.e. where the bodily fluids of an offender or prisoner have been used in an assault on a prison or custody officer. The main difficulty with seeking to specifically define offences that already capture a range of criminal behaviours, is that it risks narrowing it to such an extent that it removes the flexibility of the offence to apply such, preventing other types of criminal behaviour from being charged and prosecuted.

Secondly, adding the term spiking to the current legislation, and legally defining what is meant by that would be problematic, particularly when sections 23 and 24 of the 1861 Act already refer to administering a substance, which we believe is likely to be the legal definition of any new offence. In addition, if we were to amend the 1861 Act, this would also mean that the offence at section 61 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003 would require amendment. We anticipate this would pose similar difficulties to the 1861 Act offences, in terms of limiting criminal behaviour captured by the offence and providing a legal definition of spiking.

The 1861 Act is owned by the Ministry of Justice and any amendments to the Act would require primary legislation. Given that the Government believes the law already covers incidents involving spiking, it does not see what added benefit could be acquired by adding the term "spiking" to the 1861 Act. We believe that any action to improve the criminal justice response to spiking needs to be practical, from working with police to ensuring victims have the confidence to report incidents of spiking as soon as possible, to gathering the necessary evidence as soon as possible to support any charge/prosecution, and raising awareness that spiking is already a criminal offence, covered by a range of criminal offences.

Upskirting

There was a suggestion during the debate that the term 'spiking' be introduced in legislation to reflect modern terminology, akin to that introduced to deal with upskirting in 2019. The Voyeurism (Offences) Act 2019 (the 2019 Act) was introduced following a campaign by Ms Gina Martin and subsequent review of the law identifying potential gaps in the law that were considered necessary to fill. I will briefly cover the gaps identified.

Prior to the 2019 Act, incidents of upskirting could, depending upon the particular circumstances of the case, be prosecuted under existing criminal offences such as the common law offence of outraging public decency, or the voyeurism offences under section 67 of the Sexual Offences Act 2003.

There had been a number of successful prosecutions prior to the 2019 Act, but the offences did not necessarily cover all circumstances in which upskirting could occur. For example, the outraging public decency offence required the act to have occurred in a 'public place' but the definition of what amounted to a 'public place' lacked certainty, particularly around places that were not private but also weren't fully accessible to the public, such as schools and workplaces. Additionally, the outraging public decency offence must have taken place in the presence of two or more people who were capable of seeing the offence, albeit irrelevant whether these people actually saw the act or were outraged by it. This meant that if an incident of upskirting took place in an empty train carriage, where only the victim and perpetrator were present, it is possible that a prosecution under the outraging public decency offence may fail.

The 2019 Act was therefore introduced to address a small gap found in the law and, whilst doing so, reflected modern terminology. Unlike in the example of upskirting, we have been unable to find any gaps in the law that a new spiking offence would fill.

Data

Many colleagues suggested the benefit of legislation would be to better collect and analyse data on spiking incidents. The Home Office works closely with the National Police Chiefs' Council who established Operation Lester to coordinate the national policing response to this crime. This has included ensuring there is co-ordination between all 43 forces to centrally track incidents of spiking to gain a better understanding of the scale of the problem. In December the NPCC published a press release on the latest data on spiking, this was possible due to the work that had happened through Operation Lester to track incidents of spiking, which the Home Office has supported. This co-ordination has demonstrated that we do not need legislation to ensure consistency of recording and gain data insights from crime recording. I am pleased that since evidence was submitted to the HASC Inquiry our ability to track and analyse spiking data has been significantly improved, in large part as a response to the evidence highlighting an initial difficulty in tracking data across offences.

Using the established network of Crime Registrars to develop central procedures will also be a quicker solution to improving data capture when compared with the lengthy process involved in introducing and training law enforcement on a new offence. We plan to dedicate a section in our upcoming spiking report on data including the procedures and outcomes of the NPCC and Crime Registrars co-working on data recording and analysis in the upcoming spiking report due in the spring.

We are also not complacent about the need to understand the data and insights relating to this horrific crime. The National Crime Agency are currently undertaking further research into the potential motivations and behaviour linked to needle spiking reports. They have engaged with trusted academic partners to facilitate a literature

review and are also conducting analyses of needle spiking case reports, which should provide further insights into the nature of spiking. This will be included in the statutory report on spiking.

Anonymous reporting

The NPCC and Police Digital Contact team are developing an online reporting tool for spiking. This is expected to go live in 4 pilot forces [Gloucestershire, Greater Manchester, the Metropolitan Police Service, and Warwickshire] this financial year before being made available to all forces.

Testing kits

I would like to address the specific point of spiking test kits. In Autumn 2021, when these awful crimes first came to our attention, it was vital for police forces to gather any information they could to help us better understand this threat. Since December 2021 however, the NPCC established a rapid urine testing capability, which to date, remains the only accredited urine testing service which can later be “upgraded” for use in criminal proceedings.

The government and NPCC’s position remains clear: Off the shelf testing kits should not be used in isolation due to their unknown accuracy and the lack of any standardisation across the industry. If such test kits are used, we still recommend that individuals contact the police to submit a sample for processing through the rapid testing capability as soon as possible in order to receive the most accurate results and to help bring spiking offenders to justice.

To support this service, the Home Office is granting £70,000 of funding, which will enable to forensic testing of a further 200 samples from reported incidents of drink and needle spiking, in addition to the more than 800 samples submitted to date.

This is part of our support for the National Police Chief's Council's work to determine the nature and scale of spiking. The funding will allow us to build on our understanding of spiking, including improving geographical data on what substances are used and where.

Licensing

The Home Office is currently undertaking a targeted consultation on amendments to the statutory guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003. The questions within the consultation are as follows:

- 1. Do you support updating the Section 182 guidance to make specific reference to spiking?*
- 2. Do you agree with updating the Section 182 guidance to encourage local licensing authorities to consider placing additional conditions on licences to safeguard patrons against spiking?*

3. *Do you support updating the Section 182 guidance to encourage licensing authorities to consider the prevalence, prevention and reporting of sexual harassment and misconduct and gender-based violence in statements of local licensing policy?*
4. *Do you support the collection of data on local licensing authorities' use of their powers to impose conditions or revoke premises licenses, where venues do not take sufficient measures to protect and provide support to customers in spiking incidents.*

Depending on the outcome of this consultation, the section 182 guidance could include an explicit reference to spiking, providing a definition of the crime, highlighting the existing offences which can be used to prosecute incidents of spiking; including examples of spiking and providing signposting to resources for venues.

During the debate it was asked whether licensing conditions related to spiking could apply to restaurants, as we have anecdotal evidence of individuals being spiked in such environments. In short, the answer is yes if the restaurant serves alcohol. Licensing authorities are already able to set conditions on venues which serve alcohol, which must be met in order for their licence to remain valid. This would include restaurants, and the consultation is seeking views from a range of interested parties including UK Hospitality, who represent venues, including restaurants and hotels alongside bars, pubs, and clubs.

The consultation closed on 13 January. It is our intention to set out the plans on whether we amend the guidance in the statutory report on spiking. This is due to be published in the Spring.

Security Industry Authority

The Security Industry Authority (SIA) has ensured that the training which door supervisors and security guards must undergo in order to obtain an SIA licence includes specific content on preventing violence against women and girls, and it is running campaigns to remind the industry and operatives of their role and responsibility in keeping people safe, with a focus on women's safety.

To ensure private security operatives are sufficiently equipped to protect the public, the mandatory training requirements include topics such as identifying factors that make someone vulnerable and identifying the actions they should take to help vulnerable individuals. It identifies behaviours that may be exhibited by sexual predators such as close monitoring of people who may be in vulnerable situations, buying them drinks or gifts, and suspicious behaviour around certain times and venues. The inappropriate use of technology e.g. up skirting with phones is also referenced. Mandatory training also covers awareness of the use of drugs in facilitating sexual assaults, with particular reference to GHB or drugs commonly known as 'date rape' drugs.

Licence holders' training includes understanding when it is appropriate to step in to call a friend for assistance, to call for a licensed taxi, or to seek help from other

professionals or services better placed to help. They are taught how to deal with allegations of sexual assault, namely by following the organisation's policies and procedures, notifying the police and recording and documenting all available information. Door supervisors are required to achieve a First Aid certificate and will need to understand the appropriate First Aid response to a potential spiking incident.

Festivals & Freshers

As Rachel Maclean highlighted, the Home Office worked closely with the Festivals and Outdoor Events sector last year to ensure the safety of the public at summer events, ensuring that sufficient protocols, training, communications, and guidance was in place for event organisers, the police, security personnel and audiences. This included reviewing plans for training and briefings for event staff, developing advice and guidance for festival goers and event organisers and maximising opportunities to join up on communications.

The National Police Chiefs Council (NPCC) developed practical solutions including joint letters with partners; briefing documents for police and event organisers on policing and medical response to a spiking incident; and comms campaigns at specific festivals, including those targeting would-be offenders. Local policing teams were briefed on how to respond to a Spiking incident and clarity was provided to ensure that victims were not criminalised for taking drugs, recreationally.

The Home Office and DCMS continue to work with the sector to ensure we build on the great work undertaken last year, going into the 2023 season. The Statutory Report I have already mentioned will include data and other insights from the 2022 season in relation to the prevalence of spiking at these events.

In relation to wider action in the education sector, on 24 May 2022, former Ministers for Higher Education and Safeguarding hosted a roundtable on the issue of spiking at universities, inviting contributions from universities, law enforcement, victims and campaigners to explore effective practice in tackling the issue.

This led to the development of spiking guidance for universities and higher education establishments by a group of senior university figures led by Universities UK (supported by DfE and Home Office) this was published ahead of the 2022 Autumn term and the 'freshers' period.

I want to thank Rachel, as well as Mims Davies, for all their work on spiking as the Minister for Safeguarding during their time at the Home Office. Rachel's efforts in the lead up to the festival season of 2022 were particularly important to ensure spiking prevention and victim support was a key focus throughout the season.

Local initiatives

I was particularly pleased to listen to the praise colleagues had for local and community-based initiatives within their constituencies. The work to crack down on spiking is a team effort across government, policing and affected sectors. I would welcome hearing from colleagues about any effective initiatives taking place in your constituencies.

Upcoming report

The Government is committed to producing and publishing a report on the prevalence and nature of spiking and the action that we are and will take to tackle it. This report is due to be published by 28 April 2023 and will consider a range of measures that government, law enforcement, and private businesses can take to tackle these abhorrent crimes.

With the above in mind, I hope you will agree that the Government is taking the issue of spiking seriously and is committed to identifying effective ways to combat it. We believe that this serious subject requires specific targeted interventions, as outlined above, to help deliver a reduction in spiking, but as I have set out above, in my view that is not best served by introducing a new law.

Yours sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Sarah Dines". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Sarah Dines MP

Annex B: Enough campaign definition of spiking ¹

Abuse in a public place

This can include:

- Making sexually explicit comments or gestures in public – whether on the street, in a bar, on public transport or another public place
- Leering or unwanted staring
- Sitting uncomfortably close on public transport
- Unwanted questions about someone's sex life
- Unwanted sexual attention or asking for sex
- Upskirting (taking pictures or filming up someone's skirt without them knowing)
- Flashing
- Following someone
- Stalking (a pattern of obsessive behaviour which can include sending unwanted presents, making unwanted communication, damaging property, physical or sexual assault. This can be perpetrated by an ex-intimate partner, a stranger or anyone known to the victim)
- Groping (unwanted sexual touching anywhere on the body, which could be sexual assault)
- Spiking (when someone puts alcohol or drugs into another person's drink or their body without their knowledge and/or consent)

Annex C: Enough campaign website: Filter support services by spiking

Filters:

- ☐ All
- ☐ Sexual harassment
- ☐ Domestic abuse
- ☐ Sexual violence and rape
- ☒ Spiking
- ☐ Online harassment/harm
- ☐ Stalking
- ☐ Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)
- ☐ Forced marriage
- ☐ Support services for men and boys
- ☐ Support services for children
- ☐ Other

Showing **2** results below



The 24/7 Rape and Sexual Abuse Support Line

0808 500 2222

247sexualabusesupport.org.uk



Life-Stuff.org

Facts & advice for young adults

Life Stuff

life-stuff.org

¹ [What is abuse? | ENOUGH](#)

Annex D: 'Enough' campaign materials focused on hospitality venues

ENOUGH.

Support for hospitality staff to help victims of **violence against women and girls** in your venue.

BE AWARE of people who may feel vulnerable in your venue. If something doesn't seem right, find a safe way to 'check in' to see if the person needs any help.

REPORT TO YOUR SUPERVISORY STAFF before taking any action. Inform the venue manager and the Head Door Supervisor of what you plan to do. Check if you already have a scheme in place e.g. Ask for Angela.

LISTEN to the person's experience. Avoid distractions and give them your full attention. Check with them before you pass on any information.

REASSURE THEM. Show empathy, be non-judgemental and provide information about their options e.g.

- offer to take them to a safe place
- ask if they would like assistance to get home
- contact a friend or family member for them

REPORT TO THE POLICE if you think what has happened is illegal. If you're not sure, they will be able to advise.

- Call 999 if it is an emergency and someone is in immediate danger.
- If it is not an emergency, call 101 or make an online report at [police.uk](https://www.police.uk)
- Share details of your local police force if the victim wants to report in person.
- Report anonymously at [crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)

If someone doesn't want to report to the police you can also make an anonymous report without the victim or witness' details through the above channels, which is helpful for police intelligence.

Call it out, show support, or report safely.
Find out more at [gov.uk/enough](https://www.gov.uk/enough)

Only intervene if safe to do so.



ENOUGH.

If you saw him touching her without consent, what would you do?

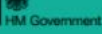
"I'll tell my mate he can't do that"

"I'll ask if she's ok and wants to report it"

"I'll say that's sexual assault"

Find out different ways to safely tackle violence against women and girls at [gov.uk/enough](https://www.gov.uk/enough)

If you think it's wrong, act on it



What to do if you witness abuse.

We are encouraging the public to use the '20:1 Intervention model' to safely diffuse a situation and support someone who is experiencing abuse.

DELEGATE
Involve others. If you don't feel it's safe or appropriate for you to step in, see if you can get someone else to intervene for you or with you, this could include staff in the location you are in.

DISTRACT
Interrupt the incident. You could do this by striking up a conversation with the victim or dropping something nearby.

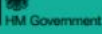
DOCUMENT
Used alongside the other Ds, this can help to support the person experiencing abuse and help you to be a witness. Always ask the victim what they want you to do with the information.

DELAY
If it's not safe to challenge there and then, it may be best to wait until it has passed. Then you can approach the victim to check they're OK and ask if they want your help.

DIRECT ACTION
If safe to do so, call out the abusive behaviour by making clear, calm statements. Think carefully before doing this as it can cause a situation to escalate.

YOUR WELLBEING.
After you have supported someone who has experienced abuse, you may find it helpful to talk to someone, whilst maintaining the victim's confidentiality. You can talk to your manager or access your employee assistance programme, if you have one. You can find more specialist support on the Enough Campaign website.

WHERE CAN I FIND OUT MORE?
You can find more information about how to help stop violence against women and girls by visiting [gov.uk/enough](https://www.gov.uk/enough)



ENOUGH.

WE CAN STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS.

Support for hospitality staff to help victims

This guidance is for staff working in a hospitality venue on how to respond if a customer is a victim of abuse.

WHAT IS VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS?
"Violence against women and girls" refers to acts of violence or abuse that we know disproportionately affect women and girls. It can include many different harms, in a hospitality venue, this could include:

- Learning or unwanted staring
- Making sexually explicit comments or gestures
- Upskirting (taking pictures or filming up someone's skirt without their knowing)
- Flashing (indecent exposure)
- Groping (unwanted sexual touching anywhere on the body, which could be sexual assault)
- Following someone
- Spiking (when someone puts alcohol or drugs into another person's drink or their body without their knowledge and/or consent)
- Physical violence

THE ENOUGH CAMPAIGN
Enough is the government's communications campaign to tackle violence against women and girls. It aims to educate the public about what we can all do if we see or suspect various forms of abuse. Even small acts of recognition and support can make a difference. Together we can create a society where abuse against women and girls is never tolerated. Visit [gov.uk/enough](https://www.gov.uk/enough)

HOW YOU CAN HELP AS A HOSPITALITY WORKER.
You may be the first person that a victim of abuse sees, or you may be the person that a bystander chooses to 'delegate' to.

BE AWARE of people who may feel vulnerable in your venue. If something doesn't look quite right, can you safely and discreetly 'check in' to see if the person needs any help? For example, clearing their table, making eye contact, creating friendly conversation.

REPORT TO YOUR SUPERVISORY STAFF before taking any action. If you are concerned about someone, inform the venue manager and the Head Door Supervisor about what you plan to do. Check with your team whether you already have a scheme in place e.g. Ask for Angela.

LISTEN to the person's experience and give them your full attention. Treat the information they give you sensitively and ask them if they are happy for you to report what has happened to the police. You may need to let other members of the public know that you are taking the incident forward.

REASSURE THEM. Let them know it is not their fault, avoid any judgemental language, and provide information about their options. This could be offering to take them to a safe place, asking if they would like assistance to get home, or contacting a friend or family member on their behalf.

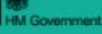
REPORT TO THE POLICE if you think what has happened might be illegal.

- Call 999 if it is an emergency and someone is in immediate danger.
- If it is not an emergency, call 101 or make an online report at [police.uk](https://www.police.uk)
- Share details of your local police force if the victim wants to report it to them in person.
- Report anonymously via [Crimestoppers at crimestoppers-uk.org](https://www.crimestoppers-uk.org)

BUT WHAT IF PEOPLE DON'T WANT TO REPORT WHAT HAS HAPPENED TO THE POLICE?
Making a police report is an individual's decision and should be respected, unless you have concerns that the person may not be capable of making an informed decision, e.g. a child or vulnerable adult. In this case always seek guidance by contacting the police.

You can still capture important information without using the victim or witness' details by submitting a report to the police through your organisation's intelligence/reporting channels. This could include your local policing team, Business Crime Reduction Partnership or Business Improvement District. If your venue is a member.

Visit the QR code for independent victim support services.



Annex E: 'Enough' campaign beermats



Annex F: Blog released 10/08/2022 ahead of Reading and Leeds festivals. [Reading Festival | Reading Festival says Enough We can stop violence against women and girls](#)

Annex G: NPCC posters on drink spiking in collaboration with 'Enough'



Annex H: Universities UK Spiking practice note: [Spiking: what universities can do \(universitiesuk.ac.uk\)](#)